

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY JULY 7, 1898.

XXXVII-NO. 18

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, Esq., Commissioner, Commissioner of Land Office, and Practitioner in the Probate Court, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threading Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse power, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Cornes & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufacturers of Bridges, Roads and General Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, C. East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

BOGGS & BUHL

May we be inquisitive enough to ask you just one question?

Can you afford to miss investigating the goods and price methods of this Dry Goods store, which constantly says it is

Determined
- - to Make it
Pay You to Buy Here.

Suppose we do make it pay you—are you going to miss finding it out—costs nothing to investigate. Samples sent free.

Send for samples of 33-inch fine White Madras 15c yard—just the goods for shirt waists—and take that as evidence of whether we're as determined as we say we are.

And samples of all the silk Warp Crepes—rich, lustrous—half silk, 20c yard fine for summer gowns—variety of colorings.

New India Silks, 25c to \$1.00

Choice Wash Silks 25c.

Ladies' and Misses' Wash Skirts—linen color crash or white duck, 50c.

White P. K. Skirts, 75c.

Other handsome wash skirts, \$1.00 to \$6.50.

Let the goods and prices prove what we say.

BOGGS & BUHL,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

JOS HORNE & CO. MID-SUMMER CLEARANCE

The clearance of depleted lines and of all odds and ends of whatsoever nature, which always takes place here in the early weeks of summer, has commenced.

If you know aught of former clearances you will remember that prices have no part in them, save in the mere fact of being nominal. In some cases they are reduced to half, others two-thirds, still others less. In all cases the prices are far below the cost line.

We give a few quotations that may serve for your memorandum:

At 25 cents a yard. Printed Jan Silks—printed twilled Foulard Silks, heretofore selling at 75c, 55c and \$1.00.

At 55 cents a yard. \$1.00 Black Taffeta Faconne; 55c Black Damas; 55c Black Gros Grain Brocade.

At 60 cents a yard. \$1.50 Fancy Novelty Suttings; \$1.25 Zig-Zag Thread Suttings; \$1.25 Silk-and-black Novelty Suttings—all in newest shades.

At 35 cents a yard. 55c-inch all-wool White and Black Checks, formerly selling at 75c a yard.

At 40 cents a yard. 55c-inch rich and lustrous Black Mohair—the former price of which was \$1.00 a yard.

The above are sample reductions in dress fabrics. The same reduction ratio obtains in all departments. If you want a tailor-made suit, a silk skirt or shirt waist of any material, undermuslins of latest styles, a new hat or bonnet, a jacket or cape, or anything that you can think of in our line, communicate with our Mail Order Department, giving your ideas and we'll fill your order at the less price.

Penn Ave. & Fifth St.
PITTSBURG, PA.

POOR SANTIAGO.

Inhabitants Starving and Fearful of Bombardment.

URGED TO SURRENDER
Tremendous Pressure on the Spanish by Foreign Consuls.

OTHER NATIONS MAY TAKE ACTION.

A Belief That They Will Try and Persuade the Spanish Government to Surrender, Thereby Preventing Further Loss of Life and Property—Sampson and Shafter Ordered to Confer Regarding a Joint Attack on the City. Some Officials Think the Spanish Will Fight It Out—Situation Changed by Cervera's Sortie.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—A message received from General Shafter indicates that the situation of the people of Santiago is terrible. They are not only panicstricken over the fear of bombardment, but they are suffering from lack of the actual necessities of life. In one of his cablegrams General Shafter says: "The town (Santiago) is in a terrible condition as to food. The people are starving. Rice is practically the only staple article of food they have."

Speaking of the troops under his command General Shafter says:

"The men are in good spirits and remarkably well."

In the course of another dispatch General Shafter, referring to the condition of those injured, says: "All the wounded are doing singularly well, only one death having occurred since the battle."

General statement of the situation in Santiago is borne out by the condition of the men captured by the American fleet from the vessels of Cervera's squadron. They had been on half rations so long that many of them were nearly famished, and, if they had not been taught that capture by the Americans meant death, they would have welcomed it, because it insured them good food and plenty of it.

It is learned authoritatively that tremendous pressure is being brought to bear upon the Spanish commander of Santiago by the foreign consuls resident in the city to induce him in the interests of humanity to surrender to the inevitable. The consuls have communicated with their home governments, and it is believed here that representations will be made by them to Spain to induce her to permit the city to surrender, thereby preventing further loss of life and property.

What the result of these negotiations may be cannot be foretold. The opinion expressed by war officials is that the Spaniards will fight to the last and capitulate only when they are forced to do so.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—As a result of the cabinet meeting yesterday instructions were sent by the president to Admiral Sampson and General Shafter to confer together concerning a joint plan of attack upon the city. Upon the outcome of this conference depends the line of action for the immediate future. For the present the land bombardment by General Shafter's forces has been deferred, as the situation has so completely changed by the annihilation of the Spanish fleet that it is manifestly the part of wisdom for this land bombardment to await the co-operation and support of a bombardment from Admiral Sampson's fleet. General Shafter's demand for the surrender of Santiago, on the pain of bombardment, had made about 8:30 o'clock Sunday morning.

An hour later Admiral Cervera made his suicidal dash from the harbor, resulting in a complete transformation of the naval and military conditions. Instead of a menacing Spanish fleet within the harbor the way has been cleared save for the shore batteries for the entrance of the American fleet up to the very wharves of the city. With this material change wrought it was obvious to the authorities here that the blow, first intended to be delivered by General Shafter alone, would be doubly effective and decisive if the two forces could be brought together and strike simultaneously from land and sea. It is for this reason that the conference is held between the American general and the American admiral. Up to the close of office hours today no word had come either to the war or navy department so far as was disclosed as to what determination had been reached at the conference.

At the same time it is the clear expectation of the authorities here that the conference will result in a determination by the admiral to take his fleet through the narrow neck of the harbor, make his way past the shore batteries and fortifications and take position before the city for a bombardment. There is reason to believe that the instructions sent to Admiral Sampson at least conveyed the desire, if not the instructions, that he enter the harbor. But it is said that the admiral and the general continue to be supreme officials in authority and that being on the scene, fully alive to all the conditions, their judgment will be taken as final in the course to be adopted.

The action of the foreign representatives at Santiago has been an additional reason for deferring the bombardment. It was made known late yesterday that one of General Shafter's dispatches stated that these representatives had joined in a request to him to put off the shelling of the city for another brief period, until their respective colonies could be moved. This accounts for the departure of the foreign warships from Santiago harbor, as they are bearing away the foreign residents in the period before the bombardment begins.

General Pando's reinforcements makes the Spanish forces defending the city from 16,000 to 18,000. The very

great advantage of being entrenched adds materially to their strength and, in the opinion of military men, makes their effective fighting force from a third to a half greater than our own.

General Shafter in his dispatches states that the excessive heat and rains of the last two weeks have contributed nearly as much as the Spanish bullets to the ineffectiveness of our army. Under these circumstances it is his opinion that it would be unwise to attempt to carry the city by assault. This view is shared by the officials here, and also, it is understood, by Admiral Sampson, in command of the fleet.

DON BLUNDERED.

Cervera Should Have Gone East, Instead of West.

HE MIGHT HAVE ESCAPED.

Only the New York and Small Vessels Were In His Way.

CAUGHT BY SCHLEY'S MANOEUVRE.

The Commodore Headed Due West to Cape Caney, While the Cristobal Colon Had Taken a More Southerly Direction, With Much Greater Distance to Cover, Which Made Escape Impossible. Had It Not Been For Schley's Prompt Work, When the Vessels Left the Harbor, They Would Likely Have Gotten Away.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4, 6 p.m., per the dispatch boat Cynthia II, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 6, by way of Kingston, Jamaica, July 6.—After a chase of 60 miles to the westward, the Brooklyn, closely followed by the Oregon, overhauled the Cristobal Colon after she had ran ashore and hauled down her flag. Captain Cook of the Brooklyn went on board of her and the commander of the Spanish armored cruiser came forward to surrender and was taken on board the New York, which came up an hour after the Brooklyn and Oregon had completed the capture of the Cristobal Colon. The latter was not seriously damaged, though she was struck several times by shots from the Brooklyn and Oregon.

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There seems to be no doubt that the Cristobal Colon and, perhaps, the other three Spanish armored cruisers would have escaped had it not been for the prompt action of Commodore Schley. The Brooklyn, his flagship, alone was in a position to attack the Spanish vessels as they left the harbor, and the commodore steamed directly toward them and engaged all four cruisers, inflicting great damage upon them.

The Oregon was the first to join the Brooklyn, and afterward the Iowa, Indiana, Texas and Dixie closed around the Spaniards, all pouring in a deadly fire, but from the beginning to the end of the fight the Brooklyn, Oregon and Gloucester took the most important part in the destruction of the enemy.

Graceful Courtesy to Spanish Officers. WASHINGTON, July 6.—A graceful courtesy was yesterday extended to the captured Spanish admiral, Cervera, by the president. Through General Greene, chief signal officer, permission was sent to Cervera to communicate with his family in Spain by cable. Permission was also granted to other captured Spanish officers to use the cable to transmit personal messages to friends in Spain.

ENTERED SUEZ CANAL.

Part of Camara's Fleet Apparently Started for the Philippines.

PORT SAID, July 6.—The Spanish fleet, under the command of Admiral Camara, consisting of the Pelayo, Carlos V, Patriota, Rapido, Buesos Ayres, Isla de Panay, San Francisco, Isla de Luzon, San Augustin and San Ignacio de Loyola, has entered the Suez canal. The Spanish torpedo-boats which were with the fleet have been ordered to Messina, Sicily.

LONDON, July 6.—The dispatches telling of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet, including the official accounts of the battle, have been telegraphed to Madrid, and the dispatch received from Madrid for transmission to the United States, giving the Spanish version of the sortie, shows that the Spanish censor has suppressed the dispatches sent there, or that they are regarded by the Spaniards as being incredible.

ADMIRAL, July 6.—Almost indescribable enthusiasm continues to prevail here over the supposed escape of Admiral Cervera and his squadron from the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. The admiral's name is on every tongue and it is claimed that it was he who saved Santiago de Cuba by adding to General Linares' handful of soldiers his brave sailors to man the guns ashore and repel the Americans under General Shafter.

Such is about the exultant eulogy of Admiral Cervera heard on all sides; this state of public feeling being due to official announcements from Santiago claiming Cervera had escaped.

EIGHT LIVES KNOWN TO BE LOST.
BEVERLY, Mass., July 6.—The death of Mrs. Samuel Emerson of North Beverly, which occurred yesterday, brings the list of known fatalities resulting from the foundering of the excursion steamer Surf City in this harbor to the equal Monday evening up to eight.

Will Not Surrender.

Foreign Consuls are Using Their Influence.

THE SPANISH ADMIRAL'S BLUNDER.

Spain is Now Ready to Exchange Hobson and His Companions—An Awful Ocean Disaster—About Ready to Sue for Peace—Reinforcements for Shafter.

Foreign Consuls Confer With Shafter.

IN ADVANCE OF THE AMERICAN LINE, one mile south of Santiago, July 4, per dispatch boat, via Kingston, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—Conferences with the consuls of the foreign powers have been conducted near General Wheeler's headquarters. The consuls said there were thirty-one thousand men, women and children, foreign subjects, in the city, and they requested a cessation of hostilities in order to enable them to be removed outside Santiago and to be placed under the protection of the United States. This was definitely refused by the American commander, who declined to accept any such responsibility. The consuls were told that it rested with them to insist upon General Linares's surrender. This conference was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning, when the consuls expressed grave doubts as to General Linares's surrender, on account of the false telegrams in regard to Spanish victories and yellow fever among the American troops sent daily to Madrid, which caused the Spaniards to think they dare not surrender and return to Spain.

Admiral Cervera Blundered.

OFF SANTIAGO, July 4, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—Admiral Cervera held a consultation with his officers before sailing out of the harbor of Santiago, and by a small majority the move was agreed upon. Early on the morning of the sortie careful observations were taken of the sea, east and west. Admiral Cervera decided upon taking the westward course, with Manzanillo, Cienfuegos or, if possible, Havana the port to be reached. He would have gone east but for the sighting of a large transport fleet off Siboney and the assurance that a convoy of war vessels was still with the transports. As a matter of fact, there is no war vessel larger than a converted yacht, except the New York, that could have obstructed Admiral Cervera's escape eastward. Naval men here are sure that the Spanish vessels could have disabled or sunk the New York and escaped had the eastward course been chosen. It was feared for a time by many that some of the sailors and officers who swam ashore from the Vizcaya, Almirante Oquendo and Maria Teresa were killed by the insurgents, who were seen in the chaparral near the beach. This could not be verified at this writing.

An Awful Ocean Disaster.

HALIFAX, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—The steamer Labourgone, which left New York Saturday, was sunk in collision with the British steamer Cromartyshire, during an immense fog, sixty miles south of Sable Island. The collision occurred at 5 a.m. Monday. The steamer Grecian arrived today, towing the Cromartyshire. She reports that the Labourgone sank almost immediately. Only two hundred out of the eight hundred aboard were saved—one hundred and seventy passengers and thirty of the crew. Only one woman was saved. All the officers of the Labourgone were drowned except the purser and three engineers.

LATER—The log of the Cromartyshire states that the vessel was going five knots an hour, sounding her fog horn at intervals of a minute when she heard another steamer. Suddenly a big vessel crashed across the bow of the Cromartyshire, tearing it away and twisting the plates fearfully. The captain lowered boats and examined the vessel, finding that she would float. The vessel with which they collided was seen no more. In half an hour the fog lifted, revealing a fearful sight. The sea was full of struggling men in boats and all sorts of wreckage. The stronger fought off the weaker, so that only one of the three hundred women aboard was saved. Nearly all the first cabin passengers were lost. The steerage passengers and crew took possession of all the life saving appliances. Mrs. Lacasse, of Plainsville, N. J., the one woman saved, was saved by her husband, who clung to a piece of wreckage.

CLEVELAND, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—E. A. Angell, of the law firm of Webster, Angell & Cook, and D. E. Scott Eaves, a former Cleveland artist, and three daughters, were on the Labourgone.

Spain Will Sue for Peace.

LONDON, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says he is informed that peace will be demanded today.

The Pelayo Disabled.

ISMALIA, Egypt, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—The Spanish battleship Pelayo was compelled to stop here today, with her machinery out of order.

TO FEED CUBANS.

Starving Not Forgotten Amid Pressure of War.

FOOD PUT ON A TRANSPORT.

Vast Quantity Loaded on a Ship for the Island.

WILL BE MADE UP INTO RATIONS.

These Intended to Be Distributed Over a Wide Territory—Hundreds of Thousands of Rations Already Distributed by the Government—Supplies Will Also Include Refrigerated and Cold Storage Beef for the Cuban Troops and Reconcentrados—First Consignment of This Kind Scheduled to Leave Tampa Saturday.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The plan of feeding the starving Cubans is proceeding systematically, despite the attention which the authorities are obliged to give to the war. These plans are being carried out by the commissary department of the army. Yesterday large consignments of food were being loaded on the steamer Port Victor at New York, viz., 75,000 pounds of corn meal, 562,000 pounds of flour, 750,000 pounds of bacon, 90,00

ELEPHANT CATCHING

THE LIFE OF THE ELEPHANT TAMER CALLS FOR SKILL.

How the Elephant Catchers Accomplish the Feat—His Outfit Consists of Nothing More Than Four Ropes Made of Twisted Deer Hide.

The life of a professional elephant tamer calls for no little exercise of skill, patience and courage. At least, any one may judge from the story told by Fitzroy Dixon in Travel, of how Ali Mahomed, who was the king of elephant catchers in Ceylon, accomplished the feat of securing a young elephant. It was before the existence of the present laws which protect game.

The tamer had discovered a herd of elephants and had crept up near enough to make choice of an animal that suited him. Then he returned to make ready for his enterprise.

His outfit consisted of nothing more than four ropes made of twisted deer hide, strong and elastic enough to stand a great strain. With two of these coiled over his arm, and his son Hassan following with the others, Ali carefully approached the herd.

As soon as he came in sight of the elephants he motioned to his son to stop, while he himself, with infinite care, crept up to within twenty feet of the animal he intended to capture.

Every movement was now one of danger. Neither by scent nor sound must the elephant be alarmed, or the delicate task of the catcher would never be accomplished. To tie a wide awake elephant to a tree by its hind legs seems on the face of it an impossible feat, but it was just this that Ali was bent on accomplishing.

His first step was to fasten one of the ropes—each of which had been prepared with a running noose—to a stout tree. His next was to creep inch by inch over the space that intervened between him and the elephant, which he was approaching from behind.

At last he lay at full length, almost touching the elephant, the two nooses lying open, one behind each pillar-like leg. Giving a final glance to make sure that the rope he had fastened was clear, he took the noose and pushed it forward till it touched the foot.

His object was to get it on the leg, but before this could be done the elephant must be induced to raise his foot. For this emergency Ali was prepared. With a long thorn he gently pricked the other leg, just as a fly might sting it.

Slowly the foot he was endeavoring to secure rose, and rubbed the spot he had pricked. As it left the ground the noose was slipped open beneath it, so as to encircle the foot when it came down. The foot descended, and after a moment's pause the noose was raised with a steady hand and tightly drawn.

No sooner did the elephant feel the touch of the rope than he attempted to push it down to the ground with the other foot. The action allowed Ali to slip the second noose in place. Both legs were now secured, and Ali gently drew each noose up.

The elephant at once moved forward, but before he could feel the check of the tree to which he was tied, Ali glided away, and took a turn about another tree with the second rope. He was not a moment too soon, for, suspecting danger the elephant made a rush forward, only to have his hind legs pulled from under him, and be thrown to the ground when he reached the end of his tether.

The scream of rage set all the herd in motion, and Ali had a dangerous time of it for the next few minutes. He came off with nothing worse than a broken arm, however, and when the herd was tired of raging and gone away, he descended from his place of refuge in a tree, and with the aid of his son succeeded in getting the two other ropes about the front legs of the now exhausted captive.

The elephant was now held by four ropes pulling in different directions and was quite powerless. To tame him was only a work of time, and eventually he was led off by the aid of a trained elephant.

Life in Camp.

To the large number of young Americans who are called upon to face the experience of camp life it will be well for them to know that the nature of that experience and their recollections of it are to depend largely upon themselves.

To go into camp is not generally considered by Americans a hardship. The theory that man in his primitive state was a camper and lived in the woods seems to be indicated by the existence of a tendency to return to that sort of thing. Men and women, too, leave their weather-proof and wind-tight houses to camp by the lakes and on the mountains. People whose proper homes are in something like palaces leave them for weeks together to live in tents or cottages which are out little larger, and cook over an open fire. Every picnic is a reminder of man's old fashion of living out of doors. Then we have the example of the gypsies, who never live in houses. To camp, to live in the open air, or in temporary and movable shelters, is not of itself a special hardship and by many people is regarded as a positive pleasure.

In a military camp, however, an in other camps, much depends on the disposition and habits of the camper. The man who is fit to be a soldier possesses not only the qualities for the field, but for the camp. Much more of the soldier's time is passed in camping than in fighting.

Distance From New York to Hong Kong
The distance from New York to Hong Kong via San Francisco is 10,590 miles. From San Francisco to Hong Kong the sea route is 1,340 miles. The distance from San Francisco to Manila is about the same as to Hong Kong, although Hong Kong is farther west than Manila. A steamer moving at the fast rate of fifteen knots an hour would require eighteen days for the voyage from San Francisco to Manila. At the slower rate of our transports something more than three weeks will be required.

Bobby's Improvement.
"Now, Bobby, you write a list of the toys you want, and we will send it up the chimney to dear old Santa Claus."
"Oh, no, mamma; let me send him a list of things I don't want."

BRIGHT BITS ABOUT BOYS.

A prominent Western author has a bright son sixteen, who is in a bank and who also writes a verse occasionally which he submits to his father for criticism. Not long ago he handed him one which was returned with the remark: "That is positively bad." The boy looked at him questioningly. "You will have to change it before it will pass," continued his father. "But I can't change it if it is bad," said the boy, with a twinkle in his eye; and the father suggested that possibly his son knew more about banking than he did about poetry.

Young folks are quick to pattern after their elders, bad habits as well as good. A little Rochester boy was sent on an errand by his mother to the grocery store, and when he came back he was contentedly eating a banana. "Where did you get your banana?" asked his mother. "Bought it," he replied, quietly. "But I gave you no money to buy one," she objected. "Oh, well," he said, nonchalantly, "I told Mr. Brown to let me have two, and I would drop in and pay for them next week." That was beginning the credit system at an early age.

Politeness always pays, and the young are quick to learn the lesson. A New York physician has two pretty children—Dudley, aged ten, and Rose, three years younger. The mother has been at great pains to teach Dudley to be always generous and chivalrous toward little girls. She had occasion the other day to punish both children for some mutual unkindness, and the two culprits came up for sentence with frightened looks. Dudley, who seemed to dread the ordeal even more than the younger offender, kept in the background persistently. "Come here, you bad boy," said his mother, severely. "What do you mean by pushing your little sister ahead of you?" "Well, mamma," said Dudley, engagingly, "ladies first, you know."

It is delightful, remarks a kindly philosopher, to think how much fun a bright and healthy boy can get out of one cent. I saw such a boy the other day. He first bought a red top. After a while he remembered that he had seen in the toy-shop some tops painted green, and he went back and exchanged the red top for a green one. Later he thought he didn't want the top, after all, and he carried back a green top and exchanged it for candy. It would be a waste of space to tell what he did with the candy, but it may be mentioned that he took the empty fancy wrapper back to the toy-shop and offered to exchange it for a full one. This, however, was a little too much for the benevolent shopkeeper, who said, "We do everything we can to please our customers, but we can't give something for nothing."

The process of the youthful mind when it gets to logical deduction is apt to be fearful and wonderful, and not always easily followed by the adult intellect. At a kindergarten class the teacher asked her pupils to give an example of a cylinder from some article which they had at home. "Asparagus," one small boy responded, very promptly; and the teacher smiled approvingly. "My mother had rhubarb," another said, briskly, thus catching at half the cylinder idea, and yet improving the opportunity to boast of something which his family enjoyed. The third boy, overcome by the connection of ideas on the culinary side, lost sight of the original proposition altogether, and cried out, with the air of one who is not to be beaten, "Well, my mother's going to make some root-beer, anyway!"

At an evening school in Providence, R. I., there was a class of newsboys and bootblacks on the front seat, restless little fellows, each one trying to see how much he could annoy the teacher, without being expelled. Finally the teacher put the class through the catechism of United States history, the first question being, "Who discovered America?" Nobody seemed to know, and the teacher lost his patience and exclaimed, "Well, when one of you boys gets to the point when he needs to have some one vote for him as governor or mayor, he will be ashamed to think he didn't know who discovered America. At this the worst boy in the class raised his grimy paw and said, "Teacher!" "Well, Ben, what is it?" "I know who discovered America—it was Christopher Columbus." "Why didn't you tell then?" asked the teacher sharply. "Because," said Ben, with an innocent air, "I didn't want to tell all I know." The teacher managed to keep his face straight while he dismissed that class, but there were symptoms of a smile all the rest of the evening.

A Grateful Canine Robber.
"There are as many phases of disposition and character in a dog as in a human being," remarked in a veterinary surgeon to a group of friends. "About a block from my office a man lives who owns five St. Bernard dogs. A few months ago he reported a series of robberies. First, a watch was stolen from his room, then a lot of silverware disappeared, then some jewelry belonging to his wife."

"The robberies were reported to the police, who became convinced that some one of the servants was the culprit, but they could secure no evidence, and no trace of the missing articles could be found. All of the servants were discharged and others employed, but the thefts continued.

"One day the St. Bernard dog had a leg broken by a street car and his owner brought him to me. I dressed the limb, and each day the dog was brought to the office for treatment. He was soon well, and one morning he brought in a gold watch, in a few moments returning with a silver stand, then a gold thimble, and I followed him. He went to a corner of his master's yard, and, scratching the loose dirt aside, selected a spoon, with which he started for my office. The dog was the thief, and he was paying me everything he had stolen for relieving his pain."—New York Journal.

Bobby's Improvement.
"Now, Bobby, you write a list of the toys you want, and we will send it up the chimney to dear old Santa Claus."
"Oh, no, mamma; let me send him a list of things I don't want."

KANSAS CORN FETE

ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST UNIQUE MERRIMAKINGS.

Atchison Building Splendidly Decorated in Every Imaginable Way with Corn Stalks, Corn Leaves, Corn Tassels, Ear Corn, Etc.

People who can raise 160,000,000 bushels of corn in a season have a right to throw some of it away, if they want to. That is what the people of Atchison, Kansas, do once a year, and the occasion upon which it is thus lavishly squandered is the Atchison Corn Carnival, one of the greatest of fêtes of the kind to be seen in the great and merry West. It lasts a day and a night. During that time King Corn is supreme. He reigns undisputed in all parts of the city. He fills the streets with processions of wagons and triumphal cars made and decorated with corn.

Northeastern Kansas, in the vicinity of Atchison, is the greatest corn region of the West. The fields never know a failure, and the people are settlers who own their farms, and have been there for many years. They till the rich bottom lands of the Missouri, and harvest the crops with regularity and dispatch. The corn fields that reach away from the highways are among the largest in the nation, and are a beautiful sight in summer. The father of the Corn Carnival is Mr. E. W. Howe, editor of the Atchison Globe. His proposal, some years ago, that Kansas, the "Sunflower State," should celebrate annually the glory of its corn crop, was eagerly taken up by the citizens, and much of the success which has attended the carnival has been due to him.

Next to the decoration of the town, the chief event is the procession, in which all the leading commercial companies take part. The construct expensive "floats," as they are called, and display them in the procession on large wagons, drawn by decorated horses. A remarkable "float" was contributed by the Atchison Saddlery Company to last year's procession. It was made in the form of an ear of corn, and contained thirty-six bushels, being twenty feet long and six feet high, and weighed five thousand pounds. Hollow inside, it gave an opportunity for the presence of bright-faced children, who peeped through little windows in the sides.

The parade is, of course, headed by a band, and this band is specially augmented for the occasion. Then comes a corps of bicyclists, all rigged in corn costumes, and these riders are followed by the handsomely decorated carriages, tally-ho coaches, buggies, phaetons, traps, surreys and carts—all of which are entered in competition for a prize. They are decorated with flowers, made of tissue paper and corn husk, thousands being used on each vehicle, the entire buggy—top, box, running-gear, and everything—being covered with cloth the color of the flower, while the harness on the horses is wrapped in bunting and ribbons of the same, and the bridles covered with flowers.

Some of the pretty rigs were driven by little girls and boys with satin ribbons for lines, colored boys leading the horses. To give an idea of the beauty of the flower parade, and the work it necessitated, it may be mentioned that 4,000 chrysanthemums were used on one buggy; 7,000 red roses and 600 white ones were used on one float; 3,500 roses on one buggy; 1,650 on another; 2,400 poppies on another, and 45,000 violets on another.

The prize carriage was the property of Mrs. F. M. Baker, the wife of the largest corn dealer in Kansas, and was decorated with 5,000 pink poppies, consuming thirty quires of paper, 1,000 yards satin ribbon, seventy-five yards cheesecloth, twenty-five yards of pins and twenty yards white jut.

The principal point on which the most stress is laid is the decoration of the town, and it is made very beautiful. The stores use hundreds of ears of corn in making odd designs that will attract the attention of the passers-by, and there are on the sidewalks strange creatures made out of the grain that seems impossible to the novice. The young ladies make out of the husks the most bewitching bonnets and capes, and wear them through the day, and the young men even get up jackets and hats that rival those of the fair sex for ingenuity and attractiveness.

One man who went to the carnival last year said he began to realize what a "carnival" meant when he was 100 miles out of the city. Corn was thrown through the doors and windows of the trains, and from that time on it was corn, corn, corn, everywhere. In Atchison everything in the shape of corn was prominent. Old "darkies" sold cornstalk canes, colored "mammies" peddled shell corn, the buildings were splendidly decorated in every imaginable way with corn stalks, corn tassels, corn leaves, shelled corn, ear corn, popper corn, colored corn, and there might have been places where corn juice was found. Everybody, men, women and children, old and young, white, yellow and black, celebrated by throwing shelled corn in each other's faces rubbing it down their necks, whether friends or strangers made no difference, and one had to be good-natured and take it. The freer and more familiar people became with each other, the better they were liked. By night the streets and sidewalks were covered an inch deep with corn, most of it ground into meal under the crunching heels of the people. The bands, eight of them, played the official tune of the carnival, "A Hot Time in the Old Town," people sang it, whistled it, and tooted it on thousands and thousands of tin horns.

Nine-tenths, it is said, of the people who attend the Corn Carnival are personally entertained. Every lodge, wholesale house and church opens headquarters for the reception of visitors. The churches usually charge 25 cents for meals, but at other places food and refreshments are absolutely free. Hundreds of visitors come by special invitation from private individuals. Every one takes a hand, and the big celebration is of comparatively little expense. Five or six hundred dollars are collected for fireworks and to pay the salary of a secretary, but the event is handled without any organized effort.—London Sketch.

Copper Colored Splotches.

There is only one cure for Contagious Blood Poison—the disease which has completely baffled the doctors. They are totally unable to cure it, and direct their efforts toward bottling the poison up in the blood and concealing it from view. S. S. S. cures the disease positively and permanently by forcing out every trace of the taint.

I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots all over my body. These soon broke out into sores, and it is easy to imagine the suffering I endured. Before I became convinced that the doctors could do no good, I had paid several hundred dollars, which was really thrown away. I then tried various patent medicines, but they did not reach the disease. When I had finished my bottle of S. S. S. I was greatly improved and was delighted with the result. The large red splotches on my chest began to grow paler and smaller and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my health and strength, and my appetite greatly improved. I was soon entirely well, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass.

H. L. MYERS, 100 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.

Don't destroy all possible chance of a cure by taking the doctor's treatment of mercury and potash. These minerals cause the hair to fall out, and will wreck the entire system.

S.S.S. For The Blood

is PURELY VEGETABLE, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no potash, mercury, or other mineral.

Books on the disease and its treatment mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

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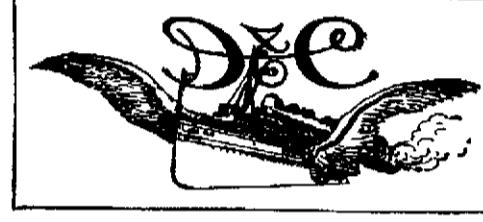
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T

BAHNEY'S

EVERYTHING

PIPE FACES.

Story Which Habit Writes Around the Mouths of Smokers.

It is declared that the constant habit of smoking pipes has a perceptible effect to hold the pipe in position instead of holding the pipe in position increases the curvature of the lips round the stem and the muscles become more rigid here than in other parts. Thus the lips at a certain point become stronger, and the pipe is unconsciously held in the same habitual position. After long continuation of the habit shall circular wrinkles form parallel with the curvature of the lips around the stem. These are crossed by little lines caused by the pressure of the lips to retain the stem in position.

In the case of old men who have smoked a pipe for years the effect upon the lips is very marked, not only altering the form of the lips, but of one entire side of the face, causing the wrinkles that are the result of age to deepen, and instead of following the natural course of facial wrinkles, to change their course so as to radiate from the part of the mouth where the pipe is habitually carried. Furthermore, one or both lips often protrude, just like the lips of people who used to such their thumbs when children. The effects of pipe smoking upon the teeth and lower jaws are even more apparent than in the case of the lips. If any man who has smoked a pipe for a considerable length of time will take the trouble to examine his teeth he will find that at the point where he usually holds the stem between his teeth the latter have become worn.

LIFE'S BRIGHTEST HOUR.

Not long since I met a gallant gentleman who is assessed for more than a million. Silver was in his hair, cars upon his brow, and he stooped beneath his burden of wealth. We were speaking of that period of life when we had realized the most perfect enjoyment, or rather when we had found the happiness nearest the unalloyed. Said the millionaire:

"I will tell you when was the happiest hour in my life. At the age of one-and-twenty I had saved up eight hundred dollars; I was earning five hundred dollars a year, and my father did not take it from me, only requiring that I should pay my board. At the age of twenty-one I had secured a pretty cottage just outside of the city. I was able to pay two-thirds of the money down, and also to furnish it respectfully. I was married on Sunday—a Sunday in June—at my father's house. My wife had come to me poor in purse, but rich in wealth of womanhood. The Sabbath and the Sabbath night we passed beneath my father's roof, and on Monday morning I went to my work leaving my mother and sister to help in preparing my home."

"On Monday evening when the labors of the day were done, I went not to the paternal shelter, as in the past, but to my own home. The holy atmosphere of the hour seems to surround me even now in memory. I opened the door of the cottage and entered. I laid my hat upon the little stand in the hall, and passing on to the kitchen—our kitchen and dining room were all the same then. I pushed open the kitchen door, and was—in heaven. The table was set against the wall—the evening meal was ready—prepared by the hands of her who had come to be my helpmate in deed as well as in name, and by the table, with a throbbing, expectant look upon her lovely and loving face, stood my wife. I tried to speak and I could not. I could only clasp the waiting angel to my bosom, thus showing the ecstatic burden of my heart.

"The years have passed—long, long years—and worldly wealth has flown upon me, and I am honored and trusted; but, as true as heaven, I would give it all, every dollar, for the joy of the hour of that June evening in the long, long ago."

Chinese Beds.

There are two kinds of Chinese beds, and both are arranged for a complete shutting in by means of hanging curtains and tapestry. The expensive kind is like a sort of cage, having a flat wooden roof, just the size of the bed proper, supported at a height of about eight feet from the floor on four corner posts and two intermediate ones. Then there is a sort of frieze or entablature work running around horizontally, above and below, so that when you are in bed you are safely penned in a sort of cage, and cannot possibly tumble out. The carvings on these beds are sometimes very rich, and they cost much, but the ordinary and cheaper kind is made of two frames of wood shaped something like the skeleton of an old-fashioned "settee" which are stood up on the floor facing each other. A mattress is placed on the projecting parts of these frames, and a couple of stout sticks across the top; then curtains and hangings shut all in, and make it look as pretty as the taste and money of the owner are able. Inside there is a cotton quilt, laid on the mattress frame. The occupant of the bed lies on this, having a little roll of stuff for the head, and for a covering a very thick cotton quilt.

The Schoolboy's Abstract.

Here is another illustration of the success that is sure to attend brevity and perspicuity in composition:

A teacher in a suburban school, not long ago, gave her pupils orders to write an "abstract." A shoe was the subject selected by her, and the boys were to write in the first person. No limit to the number of lines or words was given them. Most of the boys wrote and erased during the whole time allotted, but the teacher noticed one fellow who sat idle until the time was within two minutes of expiring. As the scholars filed out, she said to him, "Brown, did you finish your abstract?"

"Yes, ma'am," he answered.

Curious to see what he could have written in so short a time, she looked over the papers and found this: "I am an old worn-out shoe; my coffin is the ash-barrel; my grave the dump-heaps. She says that almost as firmly impressed on her memory as this remarkable composition is the expression of admiration on the boy's face, next morning, when he saw the one hundred mark on his name."

NEW ZEALAND'S STAMPS.

They Depict the Scenery and Characteristic Products of the Country.

A new set of postage stamps has just been issued by the New Zealand Government. They are printed in the softest color, and are a credit to the enterprise of the colony.

The special interest of the fresh issue is that they depict the scenery and characteristic products of the country, a feature which so many philatelists and others desire to see done on our own stamps.

The object of the Colonial Government in bringing them out has been to make use of suitable designs of the scenery, birds and vegetation of the island. The halfpenny stamp contains a picture of Aorangi or Mount Cook, the highest peak in New Zealand. The five-shilling stamp also gives a larger and more beautiful representation of the same mountain. The scene on the penny stamp is a view across Lake Taupo, the largest lake in the North Island, together with the active volcanoes of Tongariro and Ngauhau which rise near it. The two-pence and the two-shilling stamps both give scenes in the famous sounds or fords of Southwestern New Zealand, the view selected for the two-shilling stamp being the famous entrance to Milford Haven.

The blue two and a half-pence stamp, which so long as the present postal rates continue is likely to be that most often seen in England, represents the southern end of Lake Wakatipu in the South Island and the snowy heights of Mount Earnslaw rising beyond it. The four-pence and nine-pence stamps attempt to depict the Pink and White Terraces destroyed in the eruption of 1885. The nine-pence stamp is undoubtedly an exceedingly successful piece of engraving. The five-pence stamp is intended to be a presentment of the lovely Otira Gorge, the principal pass across the Southern Alps.

The design on the three-pence stamp gives a pair of the sacred huia birds, the feathers of which were worn in the hair of the Maori chiefs alone. On the six-pence stamp appears the well-known apterix, or kiwi, and on the one-shilling stamp an exceedingly well-executed pair of kakas, the wild hawk-like parrot of the New Zealand forest. A Maori war canoe is figured on the eight-pence stamp, surrounded by the fronds of a tree fern and other foliage.—London Mail.

How to Send a Letter to Spain.

"Of course, all communication with Spain and Cuba, as far as mail is concerned, has been suspended," exclaimed a post office official, says the Washington Star, "but that does not mean mail from other countries is cut off. For instance, our post office returns all letters addressed to Spain or Cuba with a stamp thereon to the writers, informing them of suspended mail arrangements. A letter, however, can be sent to Spain or any of its possessions except Cuba, which is blockaded against all comers, by a little diplomacy and tact. If a letter is sent to Canada or London, or, indeed, any British possession, and mailed there, it will be sent to any Spanish possession, for there is no interruption with the mail arrangements except directly between this country and Spain. By the same arrangement any letter can be sent to this country from any Spanish possession if the precaution is taken to have it sent to London and remained there under a British stamp. With Cuba, however, mail communication is cut off as clean as a whistle, and the world has been officially informed by the regular formal proclamation that there is a blockade in existence there and that no vessel will be allowed to land there, notwithstanding the terms of the International Postal Union, a proviso to which arranges for just such a condition of things, war, as now exists. The Cuban is not a ready letter writer, and he can stand any deprivations as regards his mail. Indeed, he is just about as happy whether he gets it or not. There has been but very little mail communication between Spain and Cuba until during the past couple of years, during which there has been a very large Spanish force of soldiers there. This has perceptibly increased the mail."

Novels With Similar Names.

When the story-teller has finished his task and surmounted every obstacle to his own satisfaction, he has still a difficulty to face in the choice of a title. He may invent, indeed an eminently appropriate one, but it is by no means certain he will be allowed to keep it, for course, he has done his best to steer clear of that borne by any other novel; but among the thousands that have been brought out during the last forty years, and which have been forgotten even if they were ever known, how can he know whether the same name has not been hit upon?

He goes to Stationers' Hall to make inquiries; but—mark the usefulness of that institution—he finds that books are only entered there under their authors' names. His search is therefore necessarily futile, and he has to publish his story under the apprehension (only too well founded) that the High Court of Chancery will prohibit its sale upon the ground of infringement of title.—James Payne, in Some Private Views.

Irish Oak.

The original rafters of Westminster Hall were of Irish oak. In early days an idea prevailed that Irish wood was a sort of sacred material and proof against all objectionable reptiles. The Venerable Bede lays it down that timber from Ireland "hath a virtue against poison," and after the earthquake of Lisbon, the King of Portugal specially imported Irish oak, presumably from some belief in its blessed qualities, for a magnificent church.

A Wonderful Shawl.

The Duchess of Northumberland has a shawl which formerly belonged to Charles X., of France, and was manufactured entirely from the fur of Persian cats. Many thousands of cat skins were utilized, and the weaving occupied some years. The shawl measures eight yards square, but is so fine that it can be compressed into the space of a large coffee cup.

IMMORTAL DECLARATION.

The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.

When, in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the cause which impels them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed, by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient suffrage of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

Here follows the arraignment of the King which concludes.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Now have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been dear to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

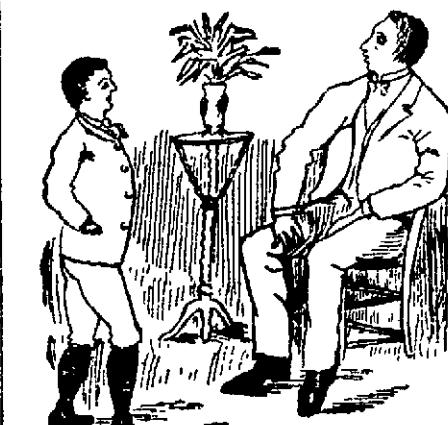
We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

The Parrot.
Tis strange that on this glorious day
The power of speech should lack her;
For no one ever hears her say,
Poor Polly wants a cracker."

The Wise Goat.
She has grown wise in her ways, has
Nan,
And knows how the boys attack her;
She never chews up a tomato can
Till she's looked inside for the
crocker.

Laid Up in Bed.


Mr. Cobwigger—You are not going outside the door all day.
Freddie—Why so pa? You know if you let me out on the Fourth I'll stay in the house for a week or so afterward.

As Usual.
Van Isle—What are you going to do on the Fourth?
Penelope—Listen to the noise.

EXTRAORDINARY RACES.

A Curious Form of Races Which is Held in Different Countries.

Some years ago a wealthy tradesman by his will ordered that among the amusements in connection with the annual fete at his native village should be instituted a race with pigs, the animals being ridden by men or boys. The sum of eighty pounds was set apart as the prize to the lucky winner, and is regularly handed over as the event comes round.

Small racing is popular in some parts of the Continent, and those mollusks that are gifted with exceptional traveling powers frequently realize high prices.

Another curious form of race which is sometimes indulged in abroad is the Noah's Ark race. At one which recently took place in Irlia a goat proved the victor, an elephant coming in second, and a horse making a bad third.

A curious race recently took place in Westphalia, where an agriculturist laid a bet that twelve bees released at a distance of three miles from the hives at the same time as twelve pigeons would travel over the ground as quickly as the birds. As a matter of fact the first bee entered the hive a quarter of a minute before the first pigeon arrived, and the three other bees were in front of the second pigeon.

At a village in France a couple of races were recently arranged, one for runners who had the lower limbs amputated above the knee, and the other for those who had lost a leg below the knee, the distance in each case being two hundred meters. The prize fell among the "Thighers" to a man who did the distance in excellent style in 0:30. Among the "leggers" the victor traveled over the same course in 0:36. It is interesting to know that the "highers" on the whole showed better form than the "leggers." Several of the runners were over fifty years of age. The champion was thirty years of age, and had lost his leg as the result of an accident when he was twenty-two.

The principal Cuban cities are Havana, 200,000 inhabitants, Santiago de Cuba, 70,000; Matanzas, 40,000; Puerto Principe, 45,000; Holguin, 35,000; Sancto Spiritu 30,000; Cienfuegos, 28,000; and Cardenas, 24,000.

Southeast of the Philippines is the Sulu archipelago, the Pelew islands, and further to the west the Caroline islands, and these Spanish East India colonies have an area of 323,750 square miles with a population of about 8,500,000.

The Cuban revenue has been about \$100,000,000 annually. The Cuban debt at the commencement of the present uprising was \$350,000,000, much of

which is guaranteed by Spain. Cuban imports have been about \$60,000,000 and exports about \$90,000,000 annually.

The island of Cuba is about 750 miles long, with an average breadth of 60 to 70 miles, and an area of 42,000 square miles; the population of the island two years ago, was 1,600,000, composed of Spaniards, Creoles and Mulattoes and Negroes, the last named being prohibited from holding any government appointment.

Spain's King, Alfonso XIII., was born May 17, 1880, after the death of his father, Regent Queen, Maria Christina, archduchess of Austria, widow of Alfonso XII., and mother of the King, born July 21, 1888, heiress presumptive. The Infanta Dona Maria de los Mercedes (Princess of Asturias), born September 11, 1888.

A tour along the coast of Scandinavia has become a set part of the yearly program of Emperor William of Germany. This year he will leave Kiel on his yacht Hohenzollern on June 22, and will be away for six weeks.

Ludolph Stanley, who is now a wealthy owner at Greely Col., stockholder in the Windsor Hotel Company, of Denver, an all-round sport and a brother of the Scotch Earl of Airlie, has enlisted as a private in a Colorado regiment.

IF YOU HAVE NOT A CLEAR COMPLEXION
it is only one of many indications that your liver is out of order. Use a remedy of

50 YEARS
standing, that has acquired a reputation for curing Livercomplaints—such as

SELLERS' CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.
They are easy to take, will improve your complexion and relieve you of those low spirits, sleepless nights, sick headache, constiveness and biliousness.

W. J. GILMORE CO.
PITTSBURG, PA.
At all Druggists, 25c.

DO NOT FORGET

That this is the only place that you can buy Men's and Boys' Full Suits at \$1.94, \$2.64, \$3.84 and \$4.74.

Each and every one worth double the price we ask. See them. You'll be pleased. Get your Straw Hat here. We have the Largest Assortment at the Lowest Prices.

Summer Clothing in all the weaves of cloth that range in price from 50c to \$5.00 for coat and vest. A great line of Hammocks at \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Men's and Boys' pantaloons they are worth \$2.50 to \$4.50 a pair, all wool and fashionable patterns. to move them quick, you can take your choice for \$1.97 per pair. **EVERY SALE A BARGAIN** at

C. M. WHITMAN'S CASH CLOTHING HOUSE.

**IT'S PRICE!
IT'S VARIETY!!
IT'S QUALITY!!!**

It's a Combination of the Three

That makes this an Always Busy Store—The Trading Center of all Economical Buyers. Our Low Prices are like beacon lights which lead to an harbor of safe values Read this advertisement—It's Money Saving Reading

Every Day a Bargain Day at Benedict's

SIDE BOARDS

We have an over stock in this line that must be moved at some price.

\$30 and \$35 boards now go at \$25

25 and 28 "

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

discovered this week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Clement Gill, a son.

Miss Emma Steitz is visiting in Cleveland.

Miss Sarah Bowman is visiting in New Berlin.

Mrs. J. R. Dainger has returned from Minerva.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Annen, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. L. McGreal, a daughter.

James K. Peacock, of New York, is a visitor in Massillon.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kaley are spending the week in Cleveland.

Mrs. Lizzie C. Holmes, of Berea, is the guest of Mrs. Turenne Getz.

Miss Ida Dalsky, of Dayton, Ky., is visiting relatives in this city.

Franck Moke, of Lima, is the guest of his brother, William S. Moke.

Miss Alice Murphy, of Wooster, is the guest of Mrs. William Shafrath.

George Hinderer has come home from Streater, Ill., to spend the summer.

A Bell telephone has been placed in the residence of E. E. Miller, call 373.

Mrs. Eleanor Drava Stewart, of Pittsburgh, is a guest of Mrs. A. P. Lease.

Miss Gertie Paar, of Canton, is visiting Miss Bessie List, in East Oak street.

Miss Mabel Dice, of Akron, is visiting Miss Anna Howald, in West Main street.

Miss Mame Murphy, of Cuyahoga Falls, is the guest of friends and relatives in the city.

Mrs. L. E. Yeager, of Chicago, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Harrison.

Mrs. H. B. Shorb and Miss Cora Shorb, of Cleveland, are the guests of Mrs. Conrad Siebold.

Miss Anna Klebe, of Ft. Wayne, is the guest of Miss Mayme Koontz, in Washington avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Merrill, Jr., have moved into their new residence on Fourth street.

Bert W. Stoner has come home from Heidelberg university to spend the summer vacation.

Miss Blanche Denmead, of Chicago, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. C. Bryant, at the Conrad.

Miss Margaret Seibert, of Cleveland, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Kate Stemmle, in West Main street.

The INDEPENDENT office is graced today with a magnificent bunch of nasturtiums, the gift of Mrs. V. S. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Lucius and family, of Greenfield, Ind., and Mrs. William Lucius, of Cleveland, are guests at the Lucius residence in Wood street.

Miss Dode Lawthers, of Youngstown, and Miss Jeanette Morrison, of New Hagerstown, are the guests of their aunt, Mrs. R. L. Coleman, in Third street.

Prisoners at the Stark county workhouse were allowed a holiday on the Fourth. They were permitted to spend the day in their cells, reading or talking to the friends who were allowed to visit them.

Mrs. Clara Dissinger returned on Tuesday from Lima, O., where she was the guest of Mrs. J. M. Bauer. During her absence from the city she also visited at the residence of Dr. I. N. Meyers, at Maples, Ind.

Aaron Gruber entertained a large party of friends Tuesday evening in honor of his birthday anniversary. Mr. Gruber became a host almost before he knew it, the affair being a surprise planned by Mrs. Gruber.

Mrs. Charles E. Miller and daughter, of Dayton, will spend July and August with Mrs. Miller's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Garver, of Navarre. Mr. Miller will join them in August. Milton S. Garver, of Adelbert college, Cleveland, is also at home for the summer.

The residence of Mrs. Samuel Reinoehl, west of the city, caught fire from a defective flue, Saturday afternoon at about 3 o'clock. It was burned to the ground. A small portion of the contents was saved. The house was insured for \$800; the loss is several times greater.

The second annual picnic of the members of the Stark county bar will be held at Congress lake next Saturday. All Stark county officials have been invited to attend. The committee of arrangements is composed of J. J. Clark, C. C. Bow, David Day and David Fording, of Canton, and Otto E. Young, of Massillon.

During the storm at Meyer's lake on Sunday afternoon William B. Brady, of Canton, was struck and instantly killed by lightning. Julius Piero and Miss Alice Bush were rendered unconscious by the thunder bolt, but revived shortly after. Mr. Brady was well known in Massillon, having worked several weeks recently in W. O. Bean's barber shop.

Massillon retail liquor dealers have won their fight, and are now paying \$7 a barrel net for beer. For a short time after the revenue law went into effect the price was \$8. Previous to this, they paid \$7 a barrel, and were allowed a discount. Under the present arrangement, ex-Mayor Schott stated this morning, the special war tax is about evenly divided. The price for case beer has not yet been settled.

A third meeting of those interested in the free kindergarten movement was held on Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Frank Schworm, in East Main street. There were several present who had responded to the calls of the committee appointed to solicit membership and it is expected that at the next meeting to be held at the same place on Thursday, July 14, it will be possible to effect a permanent organization.

AT CHICKAMAUGA PARK

Edgar G. Oberlin Tells All About Life in Camp.

TROOPERS HAVE LITTLE LEISURE.

Forty-five Thousand Men Now Assembled at Camp Geo. H. Thomas—William W. Graves Writes of the Enthusiasm at Camp Alger on the Fourth.

CAMP GEO. H. THOMAS, CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., July 1.

Thinking that your readers might be interested in a sketch of camp life, and as I am now at my leisure, I will try to describe a few things that take place in a military encampment.

CAMP GEO. H. THOMAS, CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., July 1.

Thinking that your readers might be interested in a sketch of camp life, and as I am now at my leisure, I will try to describe a few things that take place in a military encampment.

Ever since we have been down here the heat has been intense, many times the mercury goes over the 120 mark.

The nights, however, are quite cool, a heavy dew falling almost every night. This keeps the mornings cool until about 10 o'clock, when the sun again gets in its work. We are all very well acclimated, however, and do not mind the heat nearly as much as we did at home when the mercury approached the 100 mark.

A person does not sweat much, the sun and light air soon evaporating the perspiration.

Our camp is out on an open spot with no trees anywhere around it. The soil is a hard reddish clay, into which the water hardly soaks.

When it rains, or rather pours, for whenever it rains

at all it is all at once, the water rolls right down the hillside and within an hour afterwards the ground is as hard and dry as ever.

The country around here is said to be extremely healthy, owing to the altitude. We have very little sickness, when between 800 and 900 men are taken into consideration.

There is one critical case of typhoid fever in the hospital and two other men

are quite sick, but these are the only really sick people in camp. Of course there are always about half a dozen that are off duty, troubled with their stomachs, headaches, etc. There are quite a few, however, that are laid up by accidents.

Two have broken legs, one has a sprained ankle and four or five have been disabled by kicks from horses.

The Illinois boys have been the most unfortunate with sickness. There have been nearly fifty of their boys died.

When they were called out by the state they were put in the barracks at Springfield, and then the change to this place, not being used to sleeping in tents, had this serious result.

There has been very few deaths in all the rest of the troops stationed here, and there are fully 45,000 men here now.

Regiments are here from all the New England and Central states and some from the West and South. One Georgia regiment

here is composed of an especially fine set of men. This is one regiment among the few that came into camp fully equipped.

One company has men in its ranks representing every state in the Union. The best infantry regiment in camp is the Fourth O. V. I. This regiment was formerly the Fourteenth

O. N. G. In cavalry, we rank first, excepting of course the one troop of United States cavalry stationed here. Col. Grigsby's so-called rough riders are next and the Illinois boys come last. Of Col. Grigsby's regiment, it may be said, that there are about one-fourth of his men that can be called rough riders; the rest are ordinary men, having not much more experience in riding than we had when we left Ohio.

My troop, I am glad to say, has gained the reputation of being the best all round troop in the regiment, and we have been given the ranking place. This is worth all it costs, for at inspection or anything for which the regiment is called out, we are first, and instead of waiting until the other troops are through we are dismissed. The other day the colonel ordered us all to be ready, and see how soon after he gave the signal the whole regiment could be in the field. We have about 100 yards to go from the quarters to the picket line. We were the first troop out, being two minutes and fifty seconds in getting our horses bridled and saddled, and getting out on the parade grounds. The next troop was ten seconds slower.

The first man received a bottle of champagne and the colonel's compliments for his speed. I obtained third place.

To prove to you that army life is not all play, I give here our daily work:

First call for reveille, 4:30 a.m.; reveille, assembly, 4:45; mess call, 5:00; drill, boats and saddles, 5:30; assembly, 5:45; fatigue, water and stables, 9:30; recall from fatigue—;

first sergeant's call, 11:30; mess, dinner, 11:45; school and fatigue, 1:00 p.m.; recall from fatigue, 2:45; stables and water, 3:00; mess call, 5:00; boats and saddles, 5:30; assembly 5:40; recall, 7:00; first call for retreat, 7:10; to the standard, 7:15; surgeon's call, 7:30; tattoo, 9:00; call to quarters, 9:10; taps, 9:15.

Water and stables generally takes from an hour to an hour and a half, and then when we get done with that job we have till before dinner to clean up the camp.

After dinner we have no regular work to do for awhile, but about every other day a person gets on some detail that keeps him busy. Then comes stables again, and when we get through it is nearly supper time, and supper is drill, and retreat, so it is fully 7:30 before a person can get off to go anywhere in the evening. By this you can see that a cavalryman is always kept busy. Being all new at the business we probably do more work than we would have to if we had had previous experience. The infantry boys have it different however. When their drill for the day is through they are at liberty. They have nothing to take care of and keep clean except a gun and belt, while we have our gun, belt,

sabre, pistol and holster, gun boot, two bridles and a saddle together with our horse.

We have been issued the new Krag-Jorgenson carbine, 30 caliber, which holds five shots in the magazine and one in the barrel. This carbine weighs about seven pounds, and the only objection that can be made to it is that the dust is very liable to get into the mechanism. This gun is valued at \$19.50. Then we have one Colt revolver valued at the same price. A cartridge belt holding sixty carbine cartridges, but in all probability we will have a new one issued holding 100 rounds for carbine and forty rounds for revolver. Then we have a sabre, which completes the list of our death-dealing implements. We now have 103 horses, and as part of our new recruits are not yet in we have about eighty-five men, so that we each have about two horses to take care of. We go on guard once every eight days, the whole troop going on. We consider this our resting day, for we can only be made to work eight hours out of the twenty-four. The guard is divided into three reliefs, each relief being on two hours and off four hours. This is the day when the boys left to cook and guard the stable have to do extra hard work. We have two boys to do the cooking, and each month chip in twenty-five cents a piece to recompense them for their early rising, them having to get up every morning at about 3 o'clock. They have two more boys to help them during the day, wash dishes, etc. Each man must take care of his eating outfit. Thanks to our quartermaster sergeant we fare as well as one could want. When we are issued our ten days rations of fat bacon, such as is only seen in the army, beans, soup, flour, etc., we load them on the six mule wagon and they are taken to Chattanooga and traded for fresh beef, prunes and other luxuries. Thus we have meat and potatoes, coffee and something like beans or peas every meal. Breakfast is the poorest meal of the day. For transportation we have three six-mule teams to a troop, and we got the pick out of 400 mules that all came in one lot. A few weeks ago Uncle Sam had between twelve and thirteen hundred mules in one large corral, and that was the biggest lot of mules I ever saw or expect to see in the future. About one-half of these animals never had harness on before, and very few had ever been driven with a jerk line. There were quite a few runaways, although no one was hurt, the mules always running until they had gone about a mile and forgot what they were running for, and stopped, or until one of the mules fell down and stopped the rest. The wagons are the big heavy army wagons, and it is almost impossible to smash them.

In driving with the jerk line the driver sits on the near wheel, as the mule next to the wagon and on the left side is called, and has a single line running to the mouth of the near lead mule. Jerking the line quickly, the mule goes to the right, and a steady pull brings him to the left, while the driver regulates the brake with his right hand. Our horses are all northern horses, and with a few exceptions, quite fine animals. The warm weather was pretty hard on them for a few days, most of them getting temper or bad colds. My horse is on the sick line now, troubled with sore feet and I have to put in an hour each day doctoring him. Every one of the boys say that he has the best horse on the line and would not lose him for anything. I know that if they would take my horse from me I would feel as if I had lost my best friend and many of the boys are the same way. My horse follows me around like a dog and can be guided by the slightest pressure of the legs. The horses were pretty wild the first two or three days they were kept on the picket line, but gradually got accustomed to it.

Most of the horses you see driven in teams around here, are miserable looking creatures, all skin and bone. Everywhere you hear the poorer class of white people speaking a great deal like negroes, and you can also notice the peculiar dialect of the Southern gentleman. We

had a holiday today on account of it being pay day. We drew our money just before dinner, and now it is going fast. A great crowd of the boys are going to have their pictures taken either today or tomorrow. We have had several orders to move and many not to move, but my opinion of the matter is,

that we will not leave the United States for a month yet, though no one, no matter how high a position he holds, can say when we will.

According to many of the newspapers, we, as well as many other regiments, have been going to live for fully a month, but the general

saying among the boys is that we will leave when the ship takes us over the sea.

One thing is certain, however, and that is that everyone, from the colonel to the lowest private wants to see service.

They are heartily tired of this camp life,

but undoubtedly it is preparing them, unnoticed by themselves, for the trials of the future. There are very few of the boys in the cavalry service who would like to be transferred to the infantry, notwithstanding the hard work, but all want to help rid America of Spanish rule.

Over four centuries ago Spain

gained control of a large part of the American continent. Everywhere she

proved to be a cruel and hard master.

Her tyranny, as the time went by, lost

her her richest possessions, and now

she is about to lose her last foothold on

this side of the Atlantic. Through the aid of the people of the United States

the long suffering Cubans are going to

secure their freedom, and right shall

reign once more.

EDGAR G. OBERLIN,
Troop D, 1st Ohio Vol. Cavalry.

THE FOURTH AT CAMP ALGER.

CAMP ALGER, July 4.—We are having

a glorious Fourth of July. If Massillon's

long-planned and talked about celebra-

tion equals ours it is a great one.

The news of the destruction of Cervera's

fleet came in and great cheering and enthusiasm followed. Bands playing national airs, drum corps everywhere, firing, cheering, all serve to express our joy. The first sergeants gave out blanks and volley after volley was fired. We can hear all around the scattered shots of individuals who cannot contain their joy at our triumph. I have no doubt there will be more of an organized celebration after supper. We are all rejoiced and would not have this war last a second longer than need be, yet if events would allow us to take part in the contest we would feel better. We are afraid of returning home without having seen harder service than falls to the lot of the "featherbed soldier." But we need not worry yet, we can't tell what may happen.

Rumors of moving are rife. Every report has its earnest believers who will stake money and quarrel on the correctness of their views. Some have quite a slim foundation. A soldier saw an officer's wife in tears, and on the strength of that sprang up a report that we were going to move. A number of haversacks have been issued and I do not think I would be wrong in saying that the Eighth is now completely equipped.

We expected that some home visitors would come today, but I haven't heard of any from Massillon. So the regiment waits in uncertainty and expectancy, and I am sure that all Massillonians hope that we may take part in victories as glorious as that of Santiago harbor.

W. W. GRAVES.

ANOTHER FLAG RAISING.

Russell & Company's Employees Will Unfold a Forty-foot Banner.

Russell & Company's employees are making preparations to raise a mammoth flag in the company's yards in the very near future. The money necessary to defray the expenses of the undertaking has already been subscribed, but the date has not yet been decided upon nor has the programme been completed.

A public demonstration will not be made, however; only employees of the company will participate in the exercises and work will be suspended an hour or more in the afternoon for the

GATSCINA PALACE.

A SANCTUARY OF SAFETY FOR THE CZAR OF ALL THE RUSSIANS.

It Cannot Be Compared in Beauty With Such Castles as Versailles, Sanssouci or Schoenbrunn, but is Much Quieter—Still Gatschina Has a History.

The palace of Gatschina cannot be compared with such castles as Versailles, Sanssouci or Schoenbrunn. It has nothing of the artistic embellishment of the one, the historical memories of the other, or the landscape beauty and comfort of the third. Situated in the middle of a wide and desert plain, it has no pretty surroundings, and built without luxury its exterior does not make an imposing impression. Gatschina lies between Tsarskoje-Selo and Krasnoye-Selo, and the roads from each of these places to the imperial palace, which have private court railway stations, are placed under particular supervision, and may not be used except by the court. A high wall incloses the park, in the centre of which is the palace, and this wall is protected by patrols, which never leave the outer circle nor the park itself for one moment out of sight. Entrance is only permitted by special order. Though the superintendence is so strict, it is said that the inhabitants of the palace are not, and must not be, aware of it. Their pleasures and comforts are not impaired by it; and all the amusements that could be agreeable to the emperor and his family—drives, hunts, riding and rowing, evening parties, theatrical representations, etc.—can be partaken of. Adjoining the well-tended park is an extensive wood—like the park, surrounded by a wall and guarded. In the park itself are two lake-like basins of water; the palace contains splendid saloons, and two colonnades which afford agreeable promenades in bad weather; all this aids in preventing the inhabitants from feeling anything of the anxious and never-tiring supervision held over them and the want of more charming surroundings.

Sometimes the royal family inhabit Peterhof, but always return to Gatschina. Peterhof is more magnificent, Oranienbaum prettier, but Gatschina is considered safer and quieter. For many years before the accession of Alexander III. the palace had been unused; it caused it to be restored and comfortably furnished. It has been seldom spoken of and scarcely more was known of it than that the imperial hounds were kept there. The Gatschina race was celebrated, and a dog from the imperial pack was very valuable, but people cared little for the castle and park.

Still Gatschina has its history. Peter the Great made a gift of it to his favorite sister, Natalie; Catherine II. gave it to her favorite Orloff, who furnished it at great expense, and built additional edifices, by which, after the plans of the Italian architect, Rinaldi, it received a different form. After Orloff's death the empress rebought it from his family, and gave it to the Archduke Paul, who inhabited it for some length of time. The palace forms a long square, at each corner of which is a stately tower. The dwelling rooms are in three stories. The colonnades run along the sides, and the pillars are of Finland marble. The rooms are not architecturally beautiful, but are adorned with valuable pictures and sculpture from the imperial hermitage in St. Petersburg, from the Anitschcow palace and from the winter palace. The views are limited by the park and wood, which, however, have been beautifully laid out by the celebrated St. Petersburg landscape gardener—London Daily News.

Shooting at Sea.

Necessarily the deck of a vessel at sea offers a much less satisfactory platform from which to shoot than the solid foundation provided in a land fort, since even when the ocean is calmest the vessel must constantly roll from side to side. Theoretically the best time to fire would be at the moment between the rolls, when the deck of the ship is perfectly level, and in a general way it may be said that an attempt is made to do the shooting at that instant. It is practically impossible, however, to fire accurately when the decks are horizontal. No matter how careful the gunner, the piece is almost always exploded just before or just after the proper instant.

The American practice, both in the army and navy, has always been to shoot low, and always to save ammunition until it was possible to use it effectively. In the navy the tradition to shoot low has crystallized into a standing rule, unwritten, indeed, it is true, but none the less religiously observed, and its wisdom has been proved on more than one occasion of great importance.

The precise form of this unwritten naval rule is to "wait for the downward roll." This is the converse of the maxim obtaining in the British navy that it is best to take advantage of the "upward roll," which has been observed almost from the beginning of naval fighting by the gunners on English ships.

Need of Nicaraguan Canal.

As regards the need and practical usefulness of a ship canal across Nicaragua the country is just now having an impressive object lesson in the case of the battleship Oregon. If the Spanish fleet had started across the Atlantic at the beginning of hostilities the lesson would have been still more pointed. The battleship started from the Pacific waters and arrived at Key West safe having been compelled to steam nearly 20,000. If the Nicaraguan canal existed the Oregon would have had to go or one-third as far. The waste of time, coal and service is great in itself, but this is nothing compared with the predicament we might have been in if we were depending upon a Pacific squadron to protect or strengthen our Atlantic interests. The senate foreign relations committee has done well to get Senator Morgan to reintroduce his bill for a commission to inquire further into the Nicaraguan canal project.

Posthumous Claimant. Arthur Orton, the Tichborne claimant, who died recently, was described in the death certificate as Roger Charles Doubtful Tichborne. The same name was used by the coroner and placed on the coffin plate. All this was done because his widow had told the physician that Tichborne was her husband's name. The rest followed naturally and was not very important in itself, but it has raised a new sensation. The London Mail says: "The judges of the High Court were two years in determining that the living Tichborne was Orton. The registrar of births and deaths determined in two minutes that the dead Orton was Tichborne."

Carpet weaving in Persia is done exclusively by women.

House and care for the help well during the harvest season.

MUSIC FROM HEAVEN.

Charming German Method of Summoning Church Worshippers.

While religious music will doubtless live as long as religion itself, there is one branch of it—if music it can be called—which is luckily becoming obsolete. I refer to bells and chimes. I shall never forget the look of distress with which a famous organist once said to me that whenever he heard a set of chimes he wished he could put his ears in his pocket. In these days of one-dollar nickel watches, bells are no longer needed to inform people when service begins. They are, moreover, a decided nuisance, and often a dangerous one; for they have killed many invalids whose life depended upon a few hours sleep, which the bells murdered. In New York, bell ringing has been frequently stopped on account of complaints to the board of health.

If it seems desirable to have a means of summoning worshippers to church, why not adopt the delightful old custom that is still observed in some south German villages and in the city of Stuttgart? There four trombone players ascend a church tower three times a day and play a solemn chorale. In all my musical experience I have never heard anything more thrilling than those majestic harmonies in the air, which seemed to come straight from heaven. If our churches would adopt this custom, and these celestial sounds became associated with religious experiences, they might arouse the dormant devotion of many a one who otherwise would pass the church door by—The Forum.

St. Crispin.

St. Crispin, and his brother Crispinian (always associated together in the calendar) were two natives of Rome, who, having become converts to Christianity, set out for Gaul to preach the faith about the middle of the third century, along with St. Quintin and others. The brothers settled at Soissons, where, in imitation of the Apostle Paul, they preached publicly in the daytime and worked with their hands at night, earning their own subsistence by making shoes, though nobly born. They supplied the poor at a low price, and a legend tells us that an angel supplied them with leather. The heathen listened to their instruction, and were astonished at the charity, disinterestedness, piety and contempt of glory displayed in their lives and many were converted to the Christian faith. After they had been thus engaged for several years the Emperor Maxilian Herculanus came into Belgic Gaul, and a complaint was made to him against the brothers. He, desiring to gratify their accusers, as well as to indulge his own savage cruelty, gave orders that they should be brought before Rictius Varus, the most implacable enemy of the Christians of that time. The saints bore with patience and constancy the most cruel torments, and at length finished their course by being beheaded with the sword about 287 A. D.

According to a Kentish tradition, their remains, being cast into the sea, were washed ashore at Romney Marsh. In the sixth century a great church was built in their honor at Soissons, and St. Swithin richly ornamented the shrine. From their martyrdom to the present time they have been regarded as the patron saints of shoemakers, who were accustomed to honor them day (and are yet in some towns) by great festivity. One special ceremony was a procession of the brethren of the craft with banners and music, while various characters representing King Crispin and his court were sustained by different members.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

The Panthers of the Philippines.

The Filipinas, which destiny has in charge, and which, like Cuba and Porto Rico, the United States may have in charge also, are the fairylands of Oceanica, the home of the humming bird and the firefly. The climate is a thing to feed on, the scenery is a caress to the eye. Barring the wild cat and the Spaniard, there are no beasts of prey. The Spaniard came in the train of Magellan. He had to fight to do it. The adventure cost Magellan his life, and a vast amount of jealousy on the part of Portugal. It was in the neighboring waters that the two great maritime powers of the sixteenth century struggled for the dominion of that new world which neither the one nor the other was to rule. The circumstance is noteworthy in view of the fact that it was this hemisphere which bore the brunt of Spanish violence. Malaya was approached more gently. Far from Castile, and continuously threatened by Portugal, the Spaniard understood that to gain subjects mercy was better than might. In that part of the globe he became indulgent. In every other colonial enterprise he developed into a brute. It is only since possessions here have vanished that in the Filipinas the beast of prey appeared. In earlier days, apart from Portugal, he had only Chinese pirates to fear. The latter so bothered one of the governor generals that he got ready to set out and conquer Cathay. In that epoch the average Don was fuller of fight than of wisdom. Time has not changed him in the least.—Collier's Weekly.

Know What His Soil Needs. By experimenting with different fertilizing ingredients several years I have been able to learn what my soil needs. The only way farmers will ever know what their soils need is by carrying on experiments on their farm. They will never know what they want until they adopt this plan. Then go in the market and purchase directly from headquarters and put the ingredients together to suit the needs. The great difficulty with most farmers is, they want some one to furnish them what they should know and better than anyone can tell them. I have worked this town to a very nice point and have found it a great saving in purchases besides knowing just what is wanted for certain crops on certain soils. The fertilizer bought for 1898 cost less than ever before. My potato fertilizer will analyze five per cent. ammonia, ten per cent. phosphoric acid and ten per cent. potash and cost \$24 per ton. There is none sold in open market that will compare with it in price and quality.—President D. D. Denise, N. J. B'd of Agr.

Stark and King are the best commercial fall apples, thinks Pro. L. H. Bailey.

House and care for the help well during the harvest season.

A PLEASING VARIETY.

Fresh Facts of Interest and Value to Farmers.

Squash bread—Mix with a teacup sifted squash a teaspoon salt and two tablespoons sugar; add a tablespoon butter melted in one and one-half tea-cups scalded milk. When lukewarm add to the above with one-half teacup yeast and flour to knead. Knead ten minutes, let rise till light, knead put into tins and when light bake.

Scotch Collops—Chop two pounds beefsteak very fine, add salt and pepper, melt a piece of butter in a frying pan, put in the meat, stir frequently so it will be free from lumps, cook ten minutes dredge over a little flour, pour in boiling stock to moisten well, cover and simmer until tender. Garnish with small triangles of toasted bread.

Scalloped Salsify—Scrape off the skin with a dull knife, cut in thin slices, drop into water in which there is a little vinegar. When all have been prepared, boil until tender. Into a buttered dish put a teacup of bread crumbs, add the salsify, season with salt, pepper and squeeze over a little lemon juice. Cover the top with crumbs pour over a teacup of thin cream and brown in the oven.

Strawberry Pie—Line a deep pie tin with crust, fill with strawberries through which has been stirred a tablespoon of corn starch mixed with one-half teacup sugar. Wet the edge of the crust, cover and pin a strip of white cloth around the edge. When baked remove the upper crust, pour in a teacup of rich cream and serve hot or cold.

Snow Cake—One teacup sugar, one-half teacup butter, one-half teacup sweet milk, white of three eggs, two teaspoons baking powder sifted with two scant teacups flour. Flavor with vanilla and bake in a round basin.

Caramel Coffee—Put two teacups granulated sugar in a frying pan, add tablespoon water and heat over a clear fire, stirring constantly until it is a dark brown and brittle. Add slowly two teacups water, stirring meanwhile, and boil eight or ten minutes. If it candies as it cools, add more water and reheat. Add a teaspoon ground coffee for each one-half teacup caramel, let it boil a minute or two, strain add an equal quantity of hot milk or cream.

Peppermint Drops—Moisten a teacup granulated sugar with two tablespoons water, boil five minutes, take from the fire, stir in cream tartar size of a pea, four or five drops of peppermint essence, heat briskly till it whitens and drop quickly on buttered paper.

Indian Pudding, No. 1—One quart sweet milk boil, then add seven tablespoons corn meal, and one cup cold water. Beat in one egg, one teaspoon ginger, two-thirds cup molasses, one-half teaspoon salt. Bake one hour.

No. 2—One quart sour milk, one quart meal, one pint flour, one-half teacup molasses one heaping teaspoon soda, one-half teaspoon salt, steam in a well buttered two-quart basin one and three-quarter hours, then place in the oven for fifteen minutes. Serve hot with liquid sauce, butter or maple syrup.

Stacking Hay Out of Doors.

Few understand the art of stacking so that rain will not get into the center. One great enemy to keeping hay is the wind, especially in Kansas. Many times the farmer gets his hay and grain stacked up in good condition and along comes a gust of wind and all of his labor is swept away as far as the keeping qualities of his stack are concerned. Enough hay goes to waste every year on many farms to pay for lumber to cover it. In Illinois, years ago, stacks of hay were roofed with three-eighths or five-eighths in ceiling. They were hip-roofed, making them as solid as light material could make them; then to hold them in place four 4 by 4 in. posts were set in the

10 CENTS

In Stamps or Silver will secure a copy of

EARLIEST GARDEN VEGETABLES.

The question has been asked. What is the earliest garden vegetable, in this region? Meaning, the first out-of-doors or unsheltered product.

It seems to be the rhubarb—the household "pie-plant," so called. This succulent vegetable shows its shining top above ground about the earliest of garden growths, and its big green leaves are early developed. Since the middle of April its crisp and tender stalks have in many garden been cut for the table. In April its stalks, duly stewed, are remarkably tender and good, free from that too-powerful acidity which develops in this curious plant later on. It is a singular fact, that the same sunshine which in other plants and fruits develops the sweet quality, in the rhubarb brings out the sharp acid. Its first cuttings, covered with their red juice (when cooked), give no hint of the strong acid quality to be developed under a later and hotter sun. The lettuce and spinach, so abundant in the early spring market, are brought forward in hotbeds. It is the rhubarb that is first ready, in this climate, for the table.

EARLIEST GARDEN VEGETABLES.

The soil should first be prepared so it will not be carried off by surface drainage; fall plowing will prevent this in part. Compact subsoil should be broken up. Soils that break in clumps should be allowed to winter without harrowing and others covered with some growing crop. After land is planted, the surface soil should be kept continually stirred to prevent evaporation. If the seed bed is in the best of condition when the plants begin to grow, little need be done thereafter except to keep down weeds and provide a soil mulch by stirring the surface soil often. Such a system of culture has been successfully used on corn, fruits and garden truck.

USE THE FARM WELL.

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STARK AND KING APPLES.

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House and care for the help well during the harvest season.

WATERFORD GLASS.

Waterford glass is the best in the world.

CERVERA'S DASH.

Followed by Complete Destruction of His Fleet.

FATAL AMERICAN GUNFIRE.

The Vessels Terribly Battered—Run Ashore by the Spaniards.

ADMIRAL CERVERA A PRISONER.

The Spanish Fought Bravely, but Did Little Damage with Their Guns—Only One American Killed—American Vessels Not Badly Injured—Three Hundred Spaniards Killed or Drowned, 160 Wounded and 1,600 Captured—Chief Yeoman Ellis of the Brooklyn the American Killed.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The navy department posted about 11:25 last night the appended translation of a cipher cablegram received from Commodore Watson. It is similar to that received yesterday from Admiral Sampson, but contains the additional information that 350 Spaniards were killed or drowned, 160 wounded and 1,600 captured. Commodore Watson's dispatch follows:

"PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 3.

To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

"At 9:30 a. m. today the Spanish squadron, seven in all, including one gunboat, came out of Santiago in column and was totally destroyed within an hour, excepting the Cristobal Colon,

Admiral Cervera escaped to the shore in a boat sent by the Gloucester to the assistance of the Infanta Maria Teresa, and as soon as he touched the beach he surrendered himself and his command to Lieutenant Morton and asked to be taken on board the Gloucester, which was the only American vessel near him at the time, with several of his officers, including the captain of the flagship. The Spanish admiral, who was wounded in the arm, was taken to the Gloucester and was received at her gangway by her commander, Lieutenant Commander Richard Wainwright, who grasped the hand of the gray bearded admiral and said to him:

"I congratulate you, sir, upon having made as gallant a fight as was ever witnessed on the sea."

Lieutenant Commander Wainwright then placed his cabin at the disposal of the Spanish officers.

At that time the Spanish flagship and four other Spanish vessels had been aground and burning for two hours, and the only one of the escaping fleet which could not be seen at this point was the Cristobal Colon. But half a dozen curls of smoke far down on the western horizon showed the fate that awaited her.

The Cristobal Colon was the fastest of the Spanish ships, and she soon obtained a lead over the others after leaving the harbor and escaped the effect of the shots which destroyed the other vessels. She steamed away at a great speed with the Oregon, New York, Brooklyn and several other ships in pursuit, all of them firing at her constantly and receiving fire themselves from her after guns. She finally ran ashore and lowered her colors.

There can be no doubt that Admiral Cervera's plan to escape from Santiago harbor was entirely unexpected by Admiral Sampson, and the best evidence of this is the fact that when the Spanish vessels were seen coming out of the harbor the flagship New York was seven miles away, steaming to the eastward toward Juragua, the military base, nine miles east of Morro.

The New York was out of the fight most altogether, but she immediately put about and followed the others.

SPANIARDS REINFORCED.

General Pando and a Force of 5,000 Men Has Reached Santiago.

Exceptional Time Made on a Slow Track—J. C. Streeter, Owner of Minting, Injured in the First Heat—Results of the Various Events.

The races given by the Massillon Driving Club Monday afternoon were exciting and well attended, and the best witnessed in Massillon in years. The free for all was the race of the event, and remarkable time was made, considering the condition of the track. As the horses were starting in the first heat of this race J. C. Streeter, driving Minting, the pole horse, was crowded from the track.

The sulky collided with the embankment, and Mr. Streeter was thrown heavily to the ground. He was unconscious for a time, but medical attendance was at hand and proper restoratives were administered. Mr. Streeter sustained a number of bruises and a severe scalp wound, but pluckily drove the last two heats of the race, in spite of the protests of his friends. Minting, after his owner had been thrown, continued around the track, but was finally stopped. The bike sulky was partially wrecked, but the horse escaped injury.

NO REST FOR SPAIN.

Commodore Watson Will Sail at Once to Attack the Spanish Const.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Secretary of State Day, Secretary of War Alger, Secretary of the Navy Long, General Miles and Admiral Scammon were in session yesterday with the president for about an hour going over the Cuban question. Secretary Long said that Watson's fleet would be sent to the United States navy.

The American victory is complete, and, according to the best information obtainable at this time, the American vessels were practically untouched and only one man was killed, though the ships were subjected to the heavy fire of the Spaniards all the time the battle lasted.

Admiral Cervera made as gallant dash for liberty and for the preservation of his ships this morning as has ever occurred in the history of naval warfare.

In the face of overwhelming odds, with nothing before him but inevitable destruction or surrender if he remained any longer in the trap in which the American fleet held him, he made a bold dash from the harbor at the time the Americans least expected him to do so, and, fighting every inch of his way, even when his ship was ablaze and sinking, he tried to escape the doom which was written on the muzzle of every American gun trained upon his vessels.

The Americans saw him the moment he left the harbor and commenced their work of destruction immediately. For an hour or two they followed the flying Spaniards to the westward along the shore line, sending shot after shot into their blazing hulls, tearing great holes in their steel sides and covering their decks with the blood of the killed and wounded.

At no time did the Spaniards show any indication that they intended to do otherwise than fight to the last. They showed no signals to surrender even when their ships commenced to sink, and the great clouds of smoke pouring from their sides showed they were on fire. But they turned their heads toward the shore, less than a mile away, and ran them on the beach and rocks, where their destruction was soon completed. The officers and men on board

Porter Succeeds Wickham.

WILKESBARRE, July 5.—The Record learns from Governor Hastings at Glen-

summit that he yesterday appointed

Judge William D. Porter of Pittsburg

to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Wickham of the superior court bench.

Pando Reaches Santiago.

OFF JURAGUA, July 3, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, and Kingston, July 5.—General Pando, with 5,000 reinforcements, reached Santiago at noon today, General Calixto Garcia refusing to make an effort to stop him, saying that the Spanish force was too large for him to engage.

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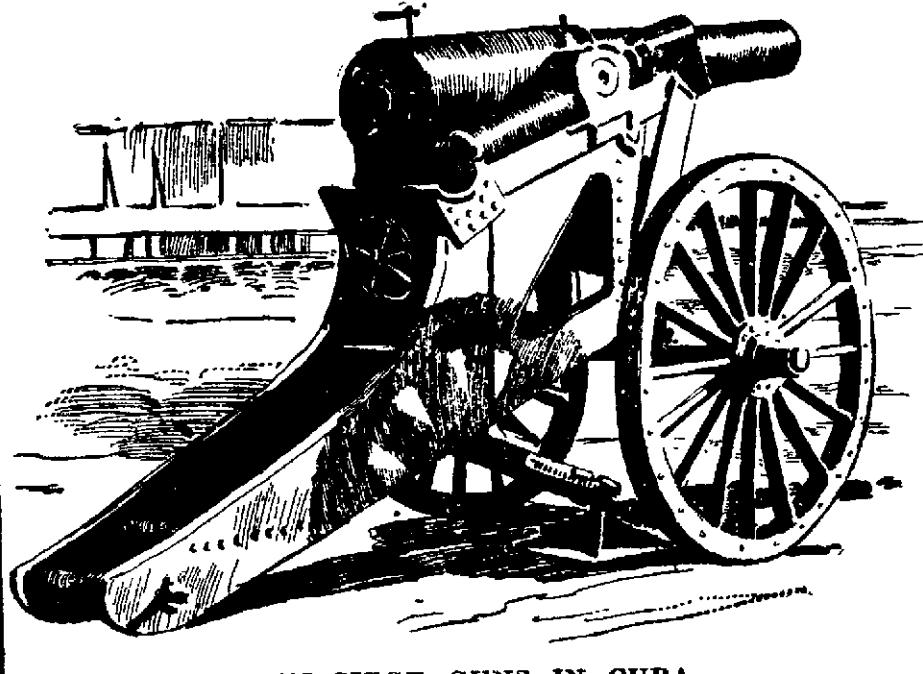
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WILKESBARRE, July



OUR SIEGE GUNS IN CUBA.

The illustration shows one of the siege guns used by General Shafter in Cuba. It is a seven-inch howitzer. These guns are especially constructed for attacking defenses on land and do terrible damage.

Spain's Navy Shrinking Rapidly.

KEY WEST, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—It is reported here that the Spanish warship Alfonso XII has been captured by an American cruiser while attempting to run the blockade out of Havana.

To Reinforce Shafter.

CHICKAMAUGA, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—Six regiments are now en route from Camp Thomas to Charleston, where they will take transports for Cuba. They are the Second and Third Wisconsin, Fourth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Fourth Ohio and Third Illinois.

Sampson Will Attack Havana.

NEW YORK, July 6.—A dispatch from Santiago to the Mail and Express says: "It can be positively stated that an expedition is now being fitted out for an attack on Havana, and that Sampson's fleet will proceed there immediately after operations are concluded at Santiago. There is no doubt whatever of these facts."

Are Now Ready to Exchange Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—General Shafter has informed the war department that he received a letter yesterday from General Toral, in command of the Spanish forces at Santiago, offering to exchange Hobson and his men for prisoners now held by the Americans. General Shafter made a proposition on the 4th, looking to the exchange of Hobson, which the Spanish officer peremptorily refused, but is now ready to comply with at once.

WILL VOTE TOMORROW.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—The vote on the annexation of Hawaii is expected tomorrow.

Senator Pettigrew introduced a resolution tendering the thanks of congress to Commodore Schley and his command for their gallant conduct in the destruction of the Spanish fleet. Senator Hale said it is not known yet who was entitled to thanks. Pettigrew said he desired to remove the impression that Sampson had won a great victory. The resolution went to the committee on naval affairs.

OFF CLEVELAND HARBOR.

CLEVELAND, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—The passenger steamer State of New York was badly damaged in a collision with the whaleback Henry Court.

The passengers were panic stricken, but not one was hurt. They were transferred to the whaleback and to a tug. The State of New York was towed into the river. The collision occurred three miles out, about 1 a. m. The cause of the accident is not known.

FEAR AN OUTBREAK.

MADRID, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—The authorities are adopting every precaution to quiet any outbreaks which may occur when the news of the annihilation of Admiral Cervera's fleet is made public. The palace and the homes of the ministry are strongly guarded, and troops are posted at points where they will be instantly available.

SPANISH PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—Sampson has been directed to send Spanish prisoners to the United States. Commissioned officers will be sent to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, the others to Seavys Islands, at Portsmouth, N. H.

BRINGING THEM HOME.

KEY WEST, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—The Iroquois has arrived from Santiago with three hundred wounded soldiers on board. The Cherokee, with three hundred and twenty-five, will probably arrive tomorrow.

MUST LEAVE SUEZ.

SUEZ, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—The Spanish fleet, which is now here trying to get coal, have been notified to leave within twenty-four hours, and their demand for coal has been refused.

ABOUT 1,700 VICTIMS.

That Many Killed and Wounded in the Fighting Before Santiago—Percentage of Loss Very Heavy.

BEFORE SANTIAGO, July 3, per dispatch boat Dandy to Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 6, via Kingston, July 6.—The fighting during the last two days has cost the American army about 1,700 men. This estimate is made by the surgeons at division headquarters after careful figuring by the surgeons at the hospitals.

The list of wounded, as made up at the division headquarters, is very large in proportion to those killed outright.

Probably less than 100 all told of the number of wounded have died, making the total number of deaths in the neighborhood of 150. The remainder of the wounded will probably recover.

Considering the fact that not over 12,000 men were engaged on one side, and that now all of those were actually under fire, the percentage of the loss is very heavy. The slaughter was brought about mainly by the gallantry with which our troops advanced into the open ground in the face of a heavy fire from the Spanish entrenchments and rifle pits.

WANT SOME SOLDIERS DISCHARGED.

Pressure Brought to Bear on the War Department.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Scores of applications for the discharge of enlisted men in the army have been received at the war department. They come from fathers and mothers, wives and friends, all of whom are bringing every possible element of influence to bear to have their requests granted. Senators and representatives have urged their requests upon the department.

Asst: Secy: of War Meiklejohn yesterday decided that all such applications must be made to the war department through the regular military channels. Satisfactory evidence that an enlisted man is under 18 years of age will entitle him to discharge upon application, but enlisted men between the ages of 18 and 45 will be required to present perfectly satisfactory reasons for the discharges for which they may ask.

Cable Open For Business.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The French cable via Haiti, used by the administration in communicating with the army, is now open for business to Santiago. All messages, however, are relayed at Playa del Este and are there subject to the censorship of Lieutenant Colonel Allen of the signal service before being allowed to proceed either way.

New Transport Secured.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The war department has chartered the steamer Grand Duchess of the Plant line as a transport. She is now at Newport News. The First Rhode Island regiment of infantry, Colonel Abbott commanding, is under orders to proceed to Santiago on this vessel and may leave Camp Alger at any time.

Statement of Cervera.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 6, per the Dispatchboat Cynthia II, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 6.—Admiral Cervera to a correspondent on board the battleship Iosa said: "I would rather lose my ships at sea, like a sailor, than in a harbor. It was the only thing left for me to do."

A Canadian's Congratulations.

BOSTON, July 6.—Hon. Albert E. Pillsbury of this city has received a dispatch from William H. Tuck, chief justice of New Brunswick, which says: "I congratulate the American nation on the glorious victory. The Anglo-Saxon race is triumphant throughout the world."

Fire on a Spanish Cruiser.

CADIZ, July 6.—Dispatches received here last evening report a fire, continuing for 12 hours, on board the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII.

Two Murders in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Two murders were committed in this city late Monday night, all knowledge of which was withheld by the police until the alleged assailants were placed under arrest. Mrs. Mary Luckens, aged 53, of 1508 Cadwalader street, was found dead on the floor alongside of her bed. A daughter has made a confession charging her stepfather with the crime. During a quarrel Peter Higgins, aged 45, was struck by Cornelius Kenny, fracturing his skull. Higgins died two hours later. Kenny was arrested.

Arrested for a Terrible Crime.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The chief postoffice inspector has been informed that Alex Rogers was arrested at Lake City, S. C., on July 2 charged with the murder of the negro postmaster in that place in February last. Yesterday the following persons were arrested charged with the same crime: Oscar Kelly, Marion Clark, Edmund Rogers and Marion Joiner. Eleven persons suspected of complicity in this crime have up to this time been arrested.

The House Session.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The house devoted four hours yesterday to a debate on the Pacific railroads issue, brought out by the senate amendment to the general deficiency bill. The partial conference report on the general deficiency bill covering all items but this was adopted. The debate was led by Messrs. Cannon (Ia.), Powers (Vt.) for and Mr. Maguire (Cal.) against the amendment.

Endorsed Democratic Ticket.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The Democratic city committee, of which City Commissioner Thomas J. Ryan is chairman, last night adopted a resolution endorsing the Democratic state ticket nominated at Altoona.

Due to Quarrel Over Money.

HARRISBURG, July 6.—Lewis Russ, a well-known hotel man, was shot and seriously wounded last evening by his brother John, a wholesale dealer in beer, as the result of a previous quarrel over money.

Pennsylvania Teachers.

BELLEVILLE, Pa., July 6.—The forty-third annual session of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association convened in the courthouse here yesterday.

Hotel Chippewa, Chippewa Lake.
Good accommodations, excellent cuisine. Rates \$1.50 per day, \$5 per week. Consult agents, C. L. & W. railway.

SPAIN WILL STILL FIGHT.

Spanish Government Said to Fear the Carlists—Excitement Among the People.

MADRID, July 6.—The cabinet council last night, after a short session, decided not to open negotiations for peace, but to continue the war, with all risks, while a single soldier remains in Cuba.

LONDON, July 6.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says: We learn from a sure source that the Spanish government thinks it impossible to make peace now because to make peace at present would throw the balance of power in Spain into the hands of the Carlists.

SAGASTA ADMITS DEFEAT.

Announced Officially That Cervera's Fleet Was Beaten and the Admiral Was a Prisoner.

MADRID, July 6.—Senor Sagasta, the premier, has announced officially that Admiral Cervera's squadron has been defeated, that the Almirante Oquendo was burned and the Infanta Maria Teresa sunk and that Admiral Cervera himself is a prisoner of war. The dispatch containing the information has not yet been fully deciphered.

GREAT LOSS OF OFFICERS.

Picked Off by Sharpshooters While Bravely Leading Their Men.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Considerable comment has been caused among the officials of the war department by the great loss of American officers in the two days of fighting at Santiago. Official reports thus far received indicate that 58 American officers were either killed or wounded, and the list is only partial.

The heavy loss of officers is due to the dash and bravery of the officers themselves. Instances after instance has been disclosed of officers springing in front of their commands and leading them in brilliant sorties against the enemy. Quite naturally the Spanish sharpshooters singled out the officers as targets and the result was that the American forces suffered particularly heavy in this respect.

While none of the general officers have been wounded no less than five of them are ill, were they at home, would be in bed. General Shafter himself is suffering from a severe indisposition. His condition according to last reports, was somewhat improved, but it is notable that he directed the first day's fight from a cot on which he was allowed to proceed either way.

General Joe Wheeler, in command of the cavalry division, was very seriously ill, but when the battle began insisted against the protests of his surgeon that he be taken to the front. He went in an ambulance, but when he arrived on the field he mounted his horse and personally directed the operations of his men.

General Young, General Hawkins and Acting Brigadier General Wood of the rough riders are all ill, but it is understood that their condition is not serious.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Delegates Arrive In Nashville For Opening of the National Convention Tonight.

NASHVILLE, July 6.—The advance guard of the Christian Endeavorers reached this city yesterday. All the buildings at Centennial park are in readiness and beautifully decorated. The churches in the city are to be used as headquarters, and the several committees anticipate no difficulty in caring for the attending thousands.

The park in its natural beauties was never more attractive and the general committee is satisfied that the choice of this location for the meeting will be fully approved when the delegates assemble away from the stir and noise of the city. The general public will be admitted to the meetings to be held in as many churches tonight and to all the meetings of the convention until further notice.

HELD UP A TRAIN.

Three Men, Believed to be Amateurs, Got About \$500.

RICO, Colo., July 6.—The Rio Grande Southern train was held up at Stony Creek, 20 miles west of Rico, about 11:10 o'clock yesterday morning, by three men, supposed to be Mexicans. The train had stopped for water when the holdups appeared. The train was placed under guard, after which two robbers went through the cars, relieving the passengers of about \$500. They were evidently amateurs, and got but a small part of the money on the train. The express and mail cars were unbroken.

Yellow Fever Situation.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The official dispatches to the marine hospital service from Camp Fontainebleau, the yellow fever detention camp near McHenry, Miss., gave most favorable outlook for the fever situation. The cases at McHenry have been reduced until now there is but one and there are no new cases.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The senate yesterday confirmed these nominations among a number: Charles A. Bosworth, assistant United States treasurer at Cincinnati. Postmasters—A. P. Dickey, Waynesboro; J. C. Keaman, Charleroi; J. F. Nicholson, Monongahela.

Debated Hawaiian Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The debate upon the Hawaiian resolutions continued in the senate yesterday. Three speeches were made. Mr. Hoar (Mass.), in advocating annexation, made a notable appeal against any policy of general territorial expansion as a sequence to the war. Mr. Lindsay (Ky.) opposed the resolutions, directing his amendment principally against their constitutionality. Mr. White (Cal.) resumed his speech in opposition.

Weather Forecast.

Fair; warmer; light east to south winds.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

. NEW YORK, July 6.—Stocks quiet but Grangers strong on buying by London. Sugar had little support, and prices were lower. News from war department was closely watched by traders. The close was firm.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

Open High Low Close
ing.

American Sugar 180 180 180 180

American Tobacco 120 120 120 120

Atchison (Pfd.) 34 34 33 33

C. B. & Q. 106 106 106 105

Chicago Gas 99 99 97 97

Jersey Central 93 93 91 91

Louisville & Nashville 83 83 83 83

Manhattan 103 103 103 103

Missouri Pacific 34 34 34 34

New York 93 93 93 93

St. Paul 99 99 99 99

Western Union 92 92 92 92

Yankee 91 91 91 91

Yankee 91 91 91 91